



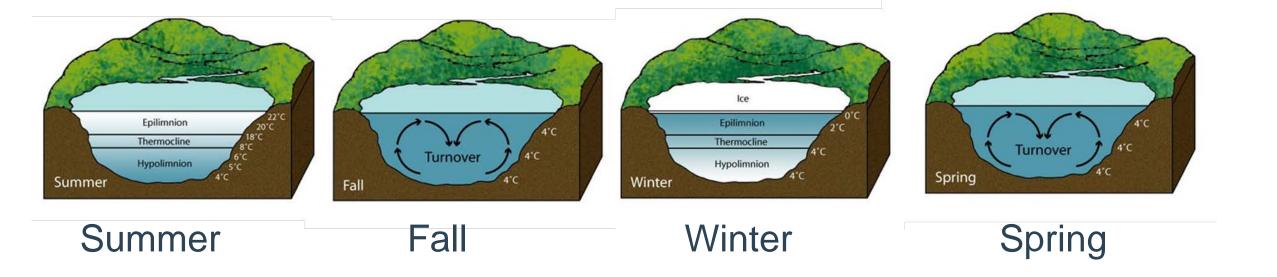
Our lakes change as the seasons change.



Summer Fall Winter Spring

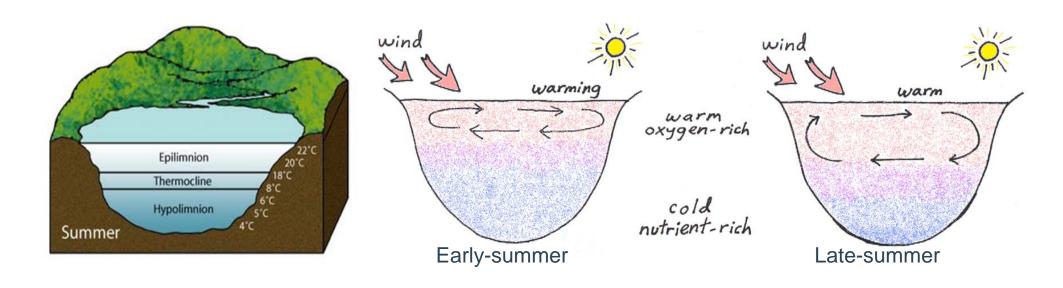


How the water moves in a lake changes as the season changes.





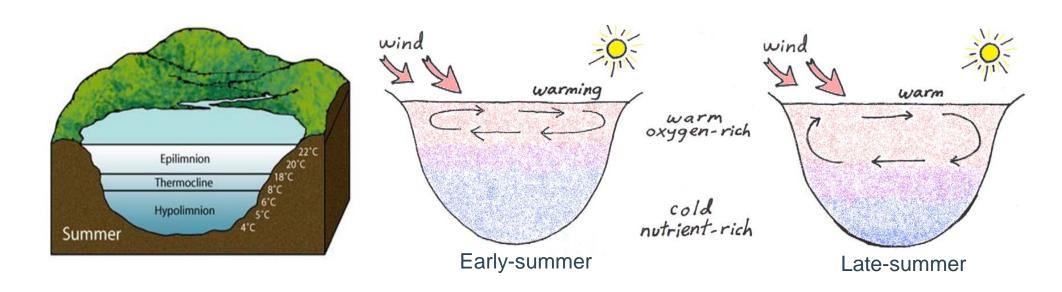
### During summer...



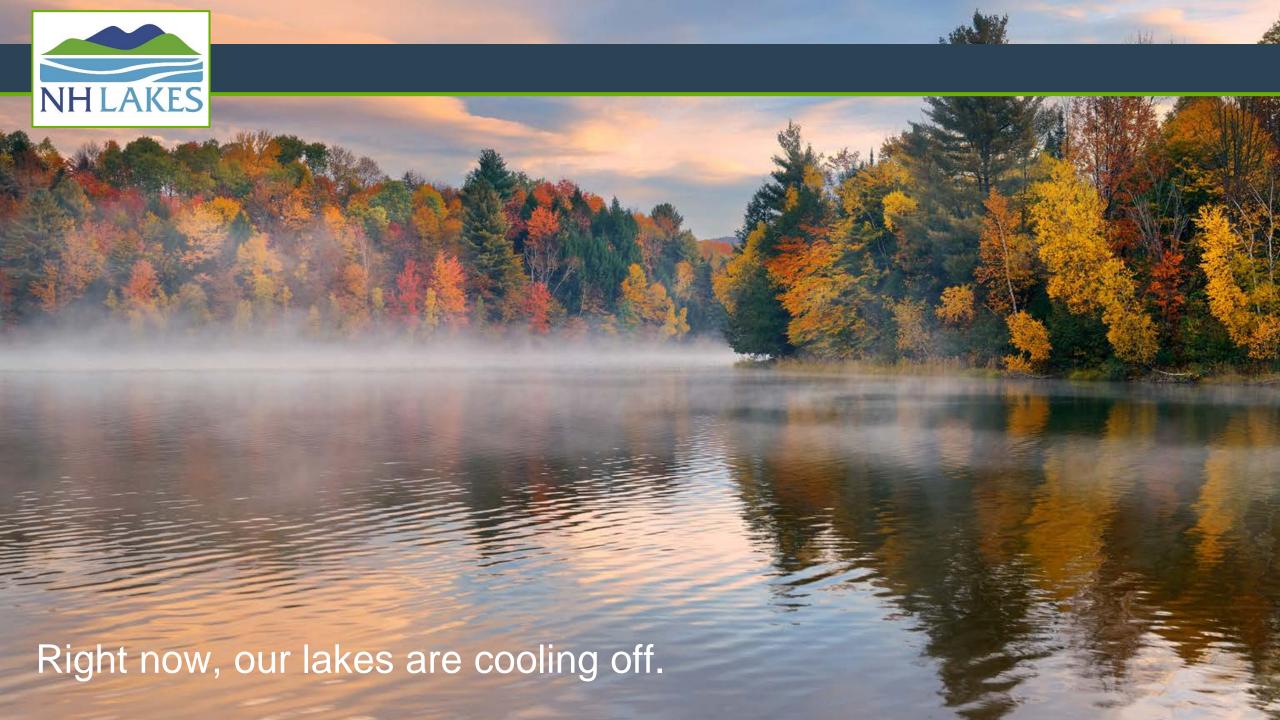
our deeper lakes divide into three layers based on temperature. Warmer (less dense) water near the surface floats on the cooler (denser) water below.



## As summer goes on...

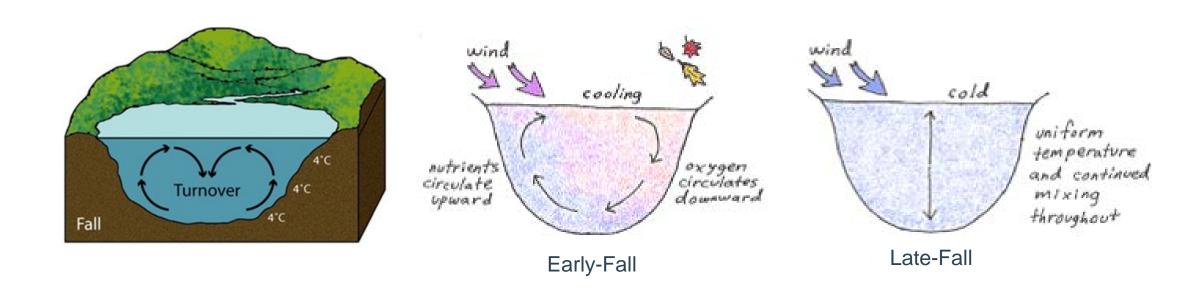


the middle layer of rapidly changing temperature moves down, and the bottom layer is 'sealed off' from the atmosphere. In the bottom layer, oxygen gets used up and nutrients accumulate.





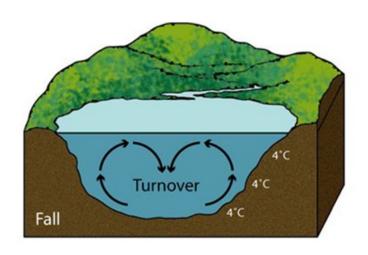
# They are actually loosing energy and becoming rejuvenated!

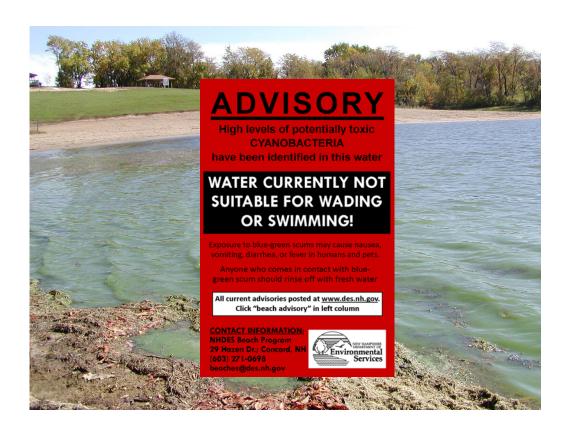


Lakes loose heat (energy) and are fully mixed by wind, distributing oxygen and nutrients throughout the water.



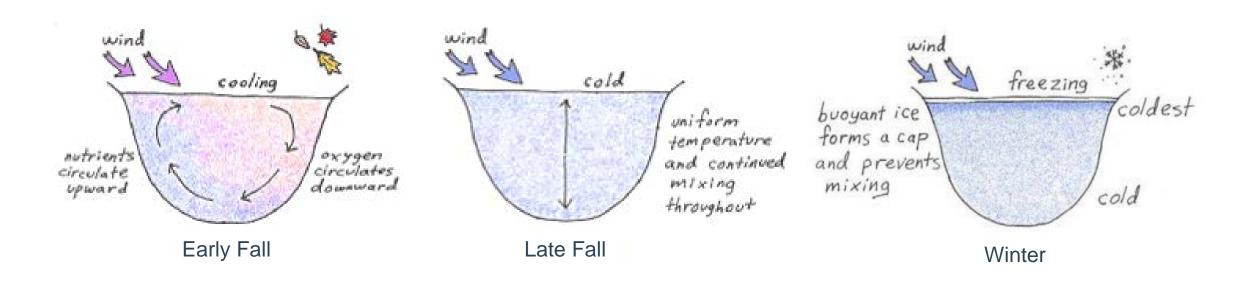
Lake mixing and turn-over is natural, but it can be alarming.



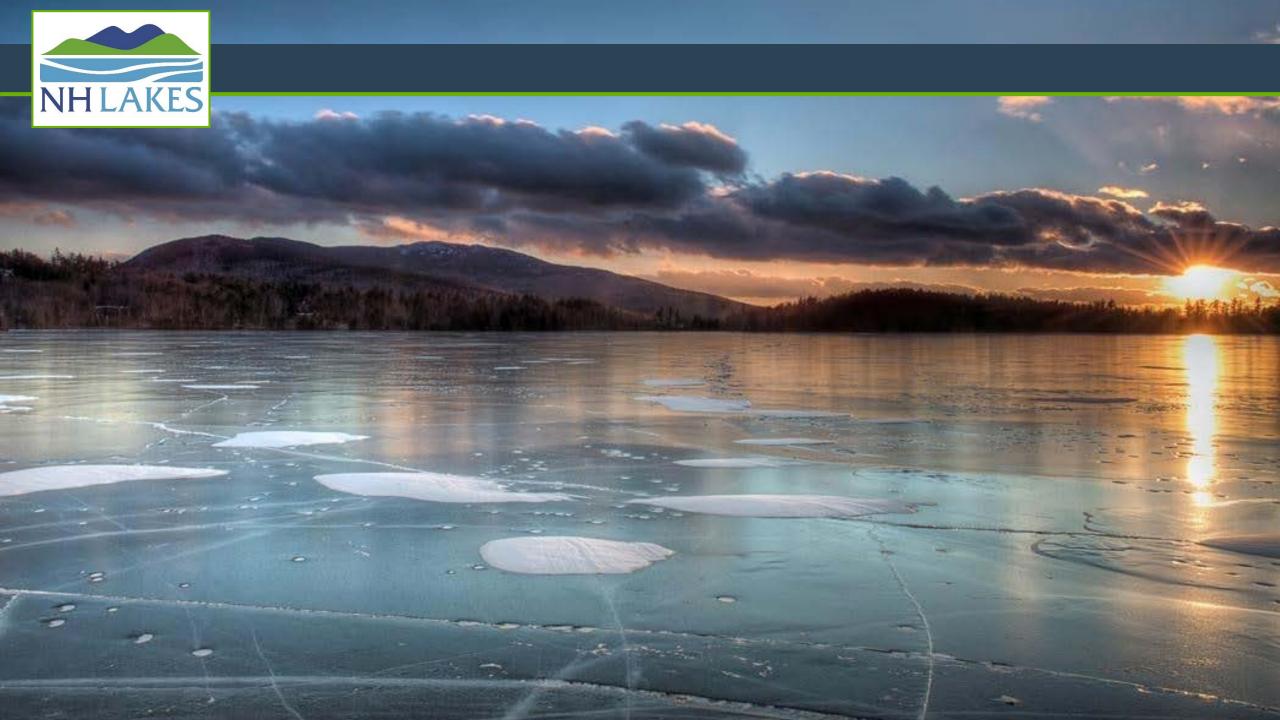




## By early November...



our lakes will be evenly mixed, setting the stage for lakes to freeze.







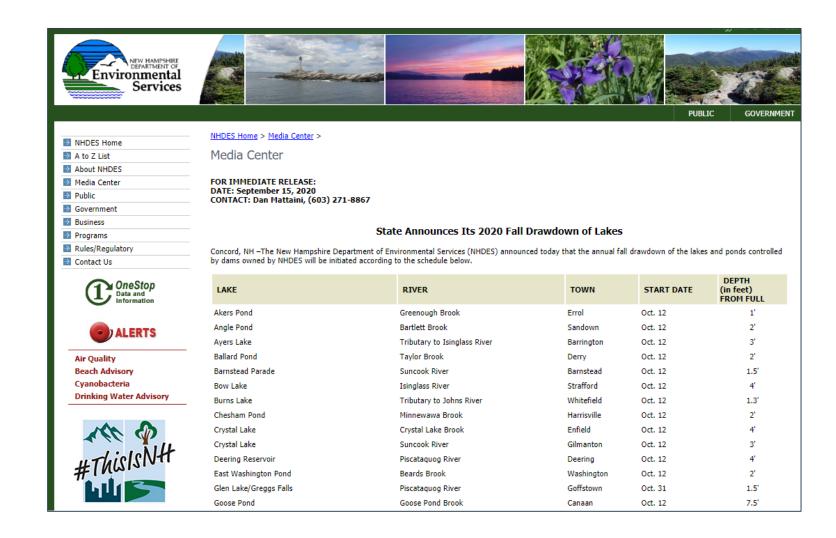


### Also in autumn, lake levels become lower.



This happens naturally, and is enhanced by drawdowns on lakes with dams.









Due to the drought, some lakes are already at or close to drawdown levels.



## "Why drawdown?"



- Protect shoreline from erosion
- Reducing ice damage during winter
- Water storage and flow regulation
- Reduce flooding in spring
- Allow for permitted work on shoreline structures
- Aquatic weed control



### Potential Disadvantages of Drawdown:

- Too much, too fast doesn't let organisms move to deeper water
- Fish and waterfowl reduced food source and space to occupy
- If a dry spring follows, water levels may not recover by summer











Cottages and lake houses are being closed up for the winter and boats and docks are being taken out. Seasonal residents are going back home (but maybe not this year).



"So, what happens to all the animals that live in the lake?"



"What are they doing to get ready for winter?!"



Adult loons migrate to wintering grounds in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast from Maine to Rhode Island.



Loon chicks stay on their birth lake until just before it freezes, allowing their feathers to fully develop for the flight to the ocean.





But sometimes, loons wait a little too long.







"But what about the other animals?!"











"The otters, beavers, turtles, and frogs?!"



#### Be sure to tune in next month to find out!

"Otters, Beavers, Turtles, & Frogs!"

Wed. Nov. 4, 7:00 – 8:00 pm

Presented by:

Patrick Tate & Josh Megyesy, Wildlife Biologists NH Fish & Game

Register at: nhlakes.org/explore-lakes/webinars









"I wonder. What can I do to help my favorite lake wake

up healthy and rejuvenated in the spring?"





#### Wonder no more!



Krystal coordinates the NH LAKES LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Program!



LakeSmart is an education, evaluation, & recognition program that helps property owners take action to live in a lake-friendly way, all year long.







It is free, voluntary, and non-regulatory.





LakeSmart Lake-Friendly Living Tips for Autumn



# Avoid littering the lake with leaves.



Adding leaves to the lake adds nutrients that encourage plant, algae, and toxic algae growth, and contributes to "muck."



Remove stockpiled yard waste away from water's edge.







Leaves, grass clippings, compost, ashes, and sawdust washed into lakes with spring rains bring in nutrients that encourage plant, algae, and toxic algae growth, and contribute to "muck."



If you feel you must rake the lake bottom, avoid raking in the water.



Raking in the water disturbs the lake bottom, suspending nutrients that encourage plant, algae, and toxic algae growth. It disturbs organisms in the sediment and is not permitted.



When taking out the dock, be on the lookout for unusual looking plants, animals, and shells.



Dock owners can help identify invasive species infestations. Report potential sightings to the NH Dept. of Environmental Services at Amy.Smagula@des.nh.gov.



Have your septic system inspected and address any potential maintenance problems **before winter**.





Allow the grass to grow a little extra long over the tank and leach field to provide insulation.



Take a walk around your property and look for areas where soil has been washed away.





Stabilize (even temporarily) problem areas so spring rains don't make areas worse while washing soil (& nutrients) into the lake. Get ideas for fixes at <a href="nhlakes.org/lakesmart-resource-library">nhlakes.org/lakesmart-resource-library</a>



Make plans to put your property (and the lake!) on a low-salt and low-sand diet this coming winter.



Hire a Green SnowPro nhlakes.org/find-a-professional



Designate & plan to maintain only one 'winter entrance'

Chloride in salt is toxic to aquatic life & fouls drinking water sources. Sand brings phosphorus into lakes & smothers aquatic habitat.



## Planning on de-icing around a dock or boat house with a bubbler?





Use a system on a thermostat & timer to open up just enough water to disconnect structure from ice sheet (and save \$, too!). Opening up large areas poses ecological & safety issues.



### Start Your LakeSmart Journey!

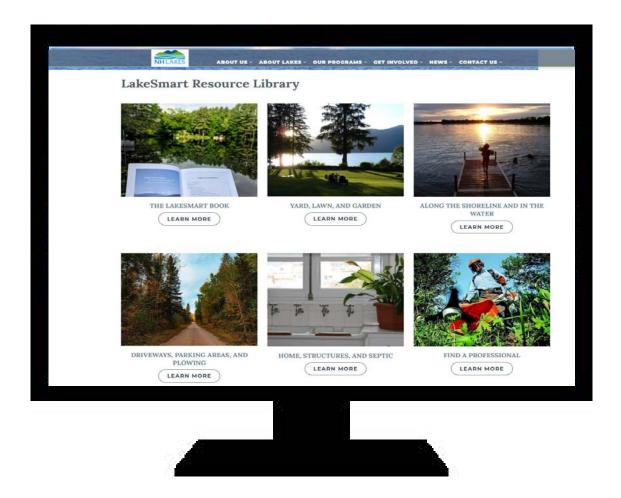


Step 1: Take the LakeSmart Property Owner Self-Assessment online.

<u>nhlakes.org/lakesmart</u>



### Find out more!



nhlakes.org/lakesmart-resource-library



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